

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 26, 1865.

Subjects for Legislation.

In the first message of Governor Perry, in speaking of the re-opening the South Carolina College, and the education of the young men of the State, which had been sadly neglected for four or five years, he said, "it may be well, under existing circumstances, to consider the propriety of converting the College into a University, and making it, in part, a self-sustaining institution. Give the professors moderate salaries, and let them depend for further compensation on the tuition fund. In a university, the student may pursue such a course of studies as will most contribute to the particular profession or business which he expects to follow in after life. In a College, he is required to spend four years in a regular course of studies, many of which will be of no service to him in after life, and for which he has no taste or talent. In consequence of the impoverished condition of the country, there are very few young men, now, able to defray their expenses for four years in College. Having been so long in the army, and their education neglected, they are not prepared to enter College. Moreover, being advanced in manhood, they cannot afford to go through a College course of studies before commencing the active pursuits of life. The University system of education will meet all these objections. It would bring to your institution of learning three times as many students as you could collect in a College, and in this way the salaries of the professors might be paid out of the tuition fund."

In the above quotation, Governor Perry has briefly, but very forcibly, presented to the Legislature the reasons for changing the character of our first and most cherished institution of learning. The success of the Virginia University, its flourishing prospects even now; the re-organization of the Mississippi University, with its highly encouraging prospects; and, indeed, wherever the University system has been adopted, its success warrants our legislators, in re-organizing the College, to make the proposed change. It is very true—and, in many cases, it is to be regretted—the people of South Carolina, under the plea of conservatism, obstinately cling to old institutions, forms and usages. But the day for this so-called conservatism has passed. Under the pressure of circumstances, our State Government has been popularized, and the system of electing our chief magistrate, and of casting our votes for presidential electors, which we have determinedly persisted in, and would still, perhaps, unwisely have persisted in, has been superseded by the system which prevails in all our co-States of the Union.

And so it must be, or at least ought to be, in our system of education. It always was an error, but now, in the impoverished condition of our people, it would be worse than an error, to keep up the old foggy College system; requiring every boy, who desires a good education, at heavy expense, to himself and to the State, to go through a College course, most of the branches of which is utterly useless to him in the active duties of after life; while by the University system, he could pursue those studies most congenial to him and most calculated to advance him in his future avocations, and that without the heavy annual expense necessary to support the old College system. Of one thing we are confident, the people of the State would be gratified at the change.

The other subject for legislation to which we would call the special attention of the Legislature, and which imperatively demands their consideration and prompt action, is the re-organization of the militia. Under the late request of the Provisional Governor, a few volunteer companies have been organized here and there over the State; but in many Districts little or nothing has been done. The volunteer system is exhausted, or in other and more homely phrase, "played out," and it will now require all the force of law to put our citizen soldiery in trim for efficient service in preserving order. Besides, volunteer organizations, and especially those partaking of the character of police, are more or less irresponsible and liable to commit gross errors, and to be perverted from the true purposes and objects for which they were formed. The regularly organized militia, with officers commissioned by the State, and under the control of her Executive as Commander-in-Chief, will, when perfectly systematized and officered, be amply sufficient to enforce order and preserve the public peace.

We, therefore, in the rightful exercise of our duty as public journalists, in the present disorganized condition of the community, do earnestly urge prompt action in a measure which we believe necessary to the well being of all our people and the peace of society.

Governor Magrath.

We are gratified, and so will all the people of South Carolina be, to read the following paragraph from its Washington correspondence, which we find in the New York Herald, of Friday, 24th instant:

"REBELS RELEASED ON PAROLE.—Judge Magrath and Mr. Seddon, prisoners in Fort Pulaski, and Governor Lubbock, imprisoned in Fort Delaware, have been released on parole."

Governor Magrath, in a letter published in the Herald of the previous day, and which we publish this morning, made a very urgent appeal for his liberation, on parole, setting forth his reasons very forcibly why he had a right to expect his release.

National Bank.

Messrs. Grady, Elford, J. P. Boyce and Beattie have received permission to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, to be established at Greenville. Has Columbia no capitalists or enterprising men, who will make an effort to establish a national bank here?

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Col. James Farrow has been elected to Congress from the Fourth Congressional District. The following is the vote:

	Farrow.	Reed.	McAliley.
Union	723	75	91
Spartanburg	544	128	38
York	162	53	151
Chester	132	22	689
Laurens	215	113	15
Greenville	211	200	
Anderson	631	230	32
Pickens	282	70	34
	2,405	891	1,050

A COMET VISIBLE.—Biela's comet, which is said to be now visible to the naked eye, may be seen in the neighborhood of the constellation Pegasus, and close to the bright star Markab, one of the bright luminaries which form the well-known square of Pegasus. It is pursuing a South-easterly course, and will cross the celestial square about the middle of December. It will continue to approach the earth until the end of February, when its distance from us will be only 18,000,000 miles.

The London Times, of October 31, gives a summary of the statistics of the rinderpest in England. It says:

"At length we have got some statistics of the cattle plague, and a ghastly look they wear. Upward of 14,000 animals are known to have been attacked by the plague since its first appearance, and of these nearly 12,000 have died. To be sure, more than 5,000 of these victims were killed to save curing, but they swell the total loss of stock. As to the recoveries, there are registered just 707, which would be only 5 per cent. on the whole attacks; but then the proportion can, of course, only be measured by the number of cases in which cure was attempted. The metropolitan district appears to have suffered most, as might naturally be expected, though perhaps the tale is swelled in this case by the greater completeness of the reports. Then come the North-eastern counties, and then the Eastern—which, however, according to the classification adopted, include only Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk—and then Scotland. These four districts account for upward of 12,000 cases out of the 14,000, leaving only some 2,000 casualties for all the rest of England and Wales. In fact, there are whole groups of counties where but a score or two of cattle have been lost."

The Washington Star, of Saturday, speaking of President Johnson's views with reference to the pardon question, says:

"He designs pardoning all except about one thousand of the civil and military leaders, whose fate will depend on the action of Congress. A general amnesty, excepting these cases, is not deemed expedient, as the announcement of a prescribed list would not only create dissatisfaction throughout the country, but still further embarrass the President, by arraignment against his policy a powerful combination of the friends and the sympathizers of the excepted applicants."

A meeting was held at Boston, on the 13th instant, to advocate and set forth the advantages of the Northern route for a Pacific Railroad. The meeting was addressed by ex-Gov. Curry, of Oregon, and ex-Gov. Fuller, of Utah.

Ex-Gov. Curry presented many interesting facts respecting the Columbia and Snake Rivers. Twenty-five thousand tons of freight had already been transported as far up the Columbia as it was navigable. He advocated the Northern route for a Pacific Railroad, as the easiest to be built, and because it would open a country to trade almost inexhaustible.

Ex-Gov. Fuller, of Utah, made a detailed exposition of the products and wealth of Canada, the Western States that would be affected by the proposed road, the riches of the Pacific States and of the Asiatic empires, as arguments for the Northern route. The mineral regions of Idaho, the agriculture of Idaho, Washington and Oregon, were fully depicted. The rapid growth in population of some of these regions was also noted. Montana, in 1862, had not a single white man—now it has 30,000.

Mr. Fuller gave many statistics of the Columbia River, which he said was larger than the Danube, and equal in size to the Ganges. The mouth of the Columbia was of a size equal to the bay of San Francisco. Its shallowest part was thirty-five feet in depth, while the deepest water in New York harbor is twenty-nine feet.

Tom Snead, one of Price's staff, a native of Richmond, and prior to the war a prominent lawyer in St. Louis, is now attached to the editorial corps of the New York News. He is an able writer, a genial gentleman, and was, in the late war, a most gallant soldier.

Letter from Gov. Magrath.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald, sends the following letter from Ex-Governor Magrath, which he says was received from him by a friend in Charleston:

PORT PULASKI, November 8, 1865.

MY DEAR — It costs me an effort to seat myself and write you, because the subject of my letter is always a matter of great consequence to me and at the same time of great trouble to my friends, who are able to do anything for me. And the thought that the sight of my hand-writing brings annoyance to my friends is to me a source of inexpressible pain. Still, my condition here is so torturing to me that, instigated by the letters which my fellow-prisoners have received to-day, I am forced to write you and ask if it is not possible to accomplish my liberation? Every other Governor of a reconstructed State is at large. Every other Judge of the United States who resigned is at large. Every other Judge of the Confederate States is at large. Why should I be detained? What have I done? Who strove in the State more earnestly than I did for years to avert a separation? Who was held more responsible than I for having stayed the action of the State? And when I did resign, what other course could I pursue than that which I did pursue, in resigning at once, that a successor might be appointed? Would this be condemned? If so, what was the alternative? Was it to continue, and either thwart the action of the Government, or renounce opinions which I honestly entertained? If this be true, what is my offence but in having such opinions? And can that be censurable, when with me the conclusion was not a matter of choice, but of necessity, because of the convictions I had. I could go further; for you know that because of an adherence to the like convictions I became obnoxious to the Government at Richmond. The opinion I had of that Government had excluded me from its confidence and deprived me of its favor. Certainly, in the entertainment of my opinions and in the adoption of my conclusions, I have shown that I was endeavoring to seek the truth, and in the search I maintained consistency.

If Judge — is opposed to me, it can only be from some private pique. To Mr. Seward I am wholly unknown, and what can Judge — have against me? Can I not point to my course during the time that I held the commission of the United States and ask him, or any and all else, to say in what is that wrong?

Am I not entitled to claim that I met the Court of the United States in South Carolina, an effete institution, little known or respected, and that under my auspices and direction it had risen to as great consequence and enjoyed as much respect and confidence as any other court in the State? Was it not known to all that in the increase of its business the road was opened for the lawyer of South Carolina to the Supreme Court, where but few before had ever found their way, and that the unhappy convulsion which shook the country alone prevented that more extended intercourse from which so much good was expected? Or will it be said that I closed the court and stopped the action of the Government? Could I close the court, except so far as I was the judge, by my resignation? Could not a successor have been appointed? Could not Judge — have opened the court? Could not all business have been under the law transferred to the courts in Georgia?

No matter what my private opinions may have been, you know that opposition to the movement in the State was utterly idle. You know that the only organized party in the State by which opposition had been made was broken up, and that its leading members in different parts of the State had dissolved its unity. You know that in the summer of 1860, Mr. Boyce published his letter, in which he urged separate State action in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, although he had been one of the leaders of the anti-secession party in 1850. You know that soon after Mr. Orr published his letter, in which he counselled a movement as soon as four States were ready to act. You know that these and other leaders having thus spoken, there came to be but one purpose everywhere, and all felt that upon the happening of the contingency which was then contemplated, the choice must be made by all whether they would go with the State. Is not all this true? Who knew more of the facts than you? And if true, why should I be imprisoned when every other functionary who has held any of the offices which I have filled is at large?

My application for amnesty is a full and faithful explanation not only of conduct, but also of opinion. My assurance of future obedience to the Government is given in the strongest terms. My willingness to aid in carrying out the policy of the Government and re-assuring the harmonious union of the States is expressed in language as sincere and strong as any one has used.

Can I not, under such circumstances, have that relief which my discharge on parole would afford? If the President is so disposed, let the pardon depend upon my conduct in the future. Is this asking too much? Can it be obtained? I would not trouble you again if I knew any other to whom I could write and who would be able to act in the matter. Yours, very truly,

A. G. MAGRATH.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—We trust that no decent Southern man will ever again patronize this concentrated essence of all that is mean and malignant. Its object seems to be to keep up, as far as possible, a feeling of hostility between the North and South. Its cuts and illustrations are gotten up for this express purpose; and while it pretends to observe the strictest neutrality, it is constantly vilifying a people who are so immeasurably superior to the proprietors of Harper's Weekly as to be lowered by comparison. The articles written for it, and the cuts and illustrations presented in it, seem to be the productions of some fiend whose single object is to denounce and caricature the Southern people.

[Wilmington Journal.]

Our large, old-fashioned cents pass in Canada at the gold standard, because intrinsically based upon that valuation when coined; but the new small cent pieces pass at the greenback valuation only.

PUNISHMENT OF COLORED PERSONS.—Under a law of Maryland, passed several years ago, colored persons convicted of certain crimes are liable to be sold for a term of years. At the recent session of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, two colored women, convicted of larceny, are said to have been sentenced to be sold for two years in the State, and another for six months out of the State. The Freedmen's Bureau, at Washington, has received a remonstrance against such sentences being carried out.

A DIFFERENCE AMONG THE DOCTORS.—A resolution has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature, demanding the punishment of treason upon Jefferson Davis and his late ruling rebel associates at Richmond. The benevolent Greeley says: "As for poor Jeff. Davis, keep him in jail, or send him to Europe, or back to his old plantation to live on the charities of his recent slaves." What shall we do with the elephant?—New York Herald.

NO NEW LOAN TO BE PUT FORWARD. There is no foundation for the statement in circulation that the Secretary of the Treasury will shortly put forward a new loan. The bonds on the last loan for \$50,000,000 have not been all delivered, and further loans will not be asked for by the Secretary until after the meeting of Congress, to which body the whole subject will be submitted.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Galt, Finance Minister, said, at the McGee dinner, in Montreal, that if Canada were to be annexed to the United States, \$300,000,000 would be its share of the debt, and he added that with such a sum, the people of this country could build the Intercolonial Railway, buy the whole of the North-west Territory, and build also the Pacific Railroad, besides enlarging the canals, &c.

The Democracy of Wisconsin have done better than any other State in the recent elections. They have gained two Senators and numerous Representatives, and come out ahead on the popular majorities in three Congressional Districts. With the same rate of gain, they have only to make one trial more to carry the State triumphantly over the radicals.

TAX SALES IN THE SOUTH.—The President has authorized instructions to be issued to the Direct Tax Commissioners in the rebel States, to postpone all sales of property now advertised, until further orders. He says he desires to lay the matter before Congress for its action.

DEATH FROM GLANDERS.—A colored man in Buckstown district, died of glanders a few weeks ago, which he contracted from a glandered horse. Persons should shoot stock when infested with this disease, as it endangers the lives of men as well as valuable beasts.—Frederick (Md.) Citizen.

SENTENCED.—The Richmond Enquirer says it is reported that Lieut. Keefe, of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, who recently killed Dr. Martin, in Nelson County, Virginia, has been sentenced by a military commission to twenty years imprisonment.

The Chicago Tribune reports that the military post at Cairo is to be abandoned; that Camp Douglas, during the winter, is to be occupied by a company of regulars, and that a fort is to be erected at the end of the Chicago River as soon as practicable.

Gen. Dudley has arrested a number of negroes who were leading dissolute lives at Memphis, and bound them out to work on plantations for the balance of the year and all of next.

Adjutant-General Thomas has been ordered on a tour of inspection in Mississippi and Louisiana, with especial reference to the colored troops in those Districts.

It is said that the French Minister at Washington has energetically protested against the appointment of Gen. Logan as Minister to the Juarez Government in Mexico.

The Methodist Conference of Mississippi has just adjourned. It adopted resolutions providing for the education of freedmen and their wives and children.

Gen. Canby has issued an order restoring the Methodist Episcopal Churches of New Orleans to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South.

The Cherokee Indians have deposed John Ross, and proclaimed Downing as Chief, with the approbation, it is said, of the Government at Washington.

The Prince of Wales, who will be the King of England, on the death of his mother, has 165-166 of German blood in his veins. The remaining 1-16 is English.

The trial of Gayle, the man who offered \$10,000 for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and other prominent officials, commences at Montgomery, on Monday next.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, November 24.—Flour has advanced 5c.—sals 8,000 barrels. Wheat, corn and beef dull. Pork heavy. Cotton steady, at 52@53c. Whiskey dull, at \$2.35@2.38. Rosin steady. Gold 47.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, NOV. 25.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Dirigo, Rumball, New York.
Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCormack, N. Y.
Schr. Mary B. Reeves, Cullen, New York.
Schr. Lewis Chester, Bartlett, Phila.
Br. schr. Aid, McCormick, Havana.

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.

Schr. Clinton, Holmes, Fernandina, Fla.
UP FOR CHARLESTON.
Bark Tejuca, Merriman, at New York, November 20.
Bark Arletta, Colcord, at N. Y., Nov. 18.
Schr. J. W. Allen, Doane, at New York, November 18.

MARRIED.

November 22, 1865, at St. Mark's Church, Chester, S. C., by the Rev. J. J. Sams, WINBORN LAWTON MIKELL to VIRGINIA GATEWOOD BROWN, (daughter of Alex. H. Brown,) all of Charleston.

Mules for Sale.

A LOT of splendid young MULES, all between the age of three and five years old, which can be seen at McAllister's shop, lot in rear of Durbee & Walter's auction mart.
Nov 28 3* ALEXANDER CROWDER.

Local Items.

We are indebted to Mr. Andrew C. Davis for copies of New York, Baltimore and Richmond papers of late dates.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. P. M. Cohen. He is well supplied with every available article in his line, and will do justice to every customer. Call and examine his stock.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the Phoenix steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent.

ROBBERIES.—The Baptist Church, in this city, was entered, a few nights ago, and robbed of several carpets; but all, with the exception of one, have been recovered. It appears that the carpets were offered for sale to a lady of this city—the statement being made by the seller that some of Sherman's men had given them to him. The thief (a freedman) is known, but has not yet been arrested.

We are also informed that several stores and private residences have likewise been robbed during the past week. Our citizens are warned, and should be on their guard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

Dr. P. M. Cohen—Drugs, &c.
M. M. Cohen—Groceries, Provisions, &c.
W. A. Harris—City Property for Sale.
Col. J. H. Rion—To Rent.
Apply at this Office—Money Found.
Townsend & North—Stationery, &c.
Maj. Gen. Ames—General Order No. 29.
Levin & Peixotto—Buggies, &c.
J. G. Gibbs—City Stables.
A. R. Phillips—Desirable Residence.
J. G. Gibbs—Cheap Goods.
Speck & Pollock—Groceries, &c.
D. B. DeSaussure—Com'r's Sale.
Abels, Meyers & Co.—New Goods.
Laurel Street—Board for Members.
A. Crowder—Mules for Sale.

In a despatch to the late Minister Dayton, the Secretary of State said "He might not improperly improve the occasion by remarking that the Executive Government of this country has no organ in the press, and its views and sentiments in regard to France as to all other countries can be known always by the language of its diplomatic representatives, for it instructs them minutely and directs them to speak always frankly and sincerely."

A short time before this communication was sent to Minister Dayton, Mr. Seward wrote to him: "The statements made to you by M. Drouyn De L'Huys, concerning the Emperor's intentions, are entirely satisfactory, if we are permitted to assume them as having been authorized to be made by the Emperor in view of the present condition of affairs in Mexico. It is true, as I have before remarked, that the Emperor's purpose may hereafter change with changing circumstances. We, ourselves, however, are not unobservant of the progress of events at home and abroad, and in no case are we likely to neglect such provision for our own safety, as every sovereign State must always be prepared to fall back upon when nations with which they have lived in friendship cease to respect their moral and treaty obligations. Your own discretion will be your guide as to how far and in what way the public interests will be promoted by submitting these views to the consideration of M. Drouyn De L'Huys."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

Secretary Seward has received, as yet, no official reply to the remonstrances which he undoubtedly forwarded to the French Government against the sending of more foreign troops to Mexico. But it is known that the French minister in Washington has energetically protested against the appointment of General Logan as minister to the Juarez Government.

The Savannah Herald has information that an *emeute* took place among the negroes near Marianna, Florida. The rioters burned the Custom House. A company of regulars was sent there to keep order.

MONEY FOUND.

A SMALL amount of MONEY was found by a child, a few days ago, which the owner can obtain on application at this office.
Nov 28 1*

Four Members

OF the Legislature can obtain BOARD and LODGING in a private family, by applying on Laurel street, second door East of Male Academy.
Nov 28 2* 4

For Sale,
COLUMBIA CITY PROPERTY.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell a number of HOUSES and LOTS, situated in various portions of the city. Now is the time for capitalists. They may be treated for on advantageous terms, if applied for soon to
W. A. HARRIS.
Nov 28 412

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE members of this body are invited to call at TOWNSEND & NORTH'S Bookstore, in rear of Bedell's, where they will find constantly the latest NORTHERN and CHARLESTON PAPERS, MAGAZINES, a splendid assortment of STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, MISCELLANEOUS and RELIGIOUS BOOKS, BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and HYMN BOOKS, PRAYER-BOOKS, &c.

Townsend & North.
Nov 28 1*